

DIDS BUR Y PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDS BUR Y, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18th, 1917

No. 29

N. A. COOK, Butcher

Special for this week home made
Bologna and Pork Sausage

Fresh Meat at a Reduced Price

The prices of cattle and hogs have dropped. We have therefore reduced the price of certain cuts of beef and pork. Come in and let us tell you about it.

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Eggs and Poultry.

LEUSZLER BLOCK Telephone 127

Make Hay

With a

Massey-Harris Mower and Rake

We have the most durable and the highest speed mower on the market. Special features:—Wide carriage—wheels follow wagon track; extra length sections and ledger plates, giving more cutting edge. Our rake is unequalled for ease of handling and good work.

Massey-Harris Co.

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co.

AGENTS -o- DIDS BUR Y

Stop--Read!

I will take your milk or cream fifty-two weeks in the year and will give you in exchange the best service, highest prices, accurate tests and prompt returns. What more do you want? An enquiry costs nothing. Call and see me, or Phone 23, before consigning your shipments.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY DIDS BUR Y ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

How do you like the smell of new mown hay—with timothy at \$23 a ton and stacking up two tons to the acre!

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Overland, model 83; one Overland, model 85; one Maxwell; one Russell; one Studebaker; a number of Fords.—W. A. LESLIE.

A grand ball will be held in the big barn on the Noehren place, half a mile east and two miles south of Didsbury, on Friday, July 20. Proceeds in aid of the Red Cross Fund. Ladies are requested to bring sandwiches and cake. Tickets, including supper, \$1. Everybody welcome.

This is said to be the best timothy seed growing locally in the world. Who would resent being referred to as a big seed with such nice things as that said about his district. Timothy seed is in great demand and is worth from \$7.00 to \$8.40 a pound, according to grade. Last year 52 carloads of timothy seed were cleaned in Calgary and shipped to both eastern and western markets. There is a bigger demand this year than last and the price is even better. How much is this locality going to supply?

Yes; it was warm on Sunday and Monday—we have heard of a place that is said to be hotter, but we haven't seen it—not yet.

Didsbury is situated just right to catch the auto tourist trade. A party left Langham about the rising of the sun and pulled up in front of the Rosebud at just seven o'clock after having travelled 75 miles.

The big picnic event of the season—the U. F. A.'s—will be held on Didsbury fair ground next Tuesday, July 24. A "united" attendance is called for and a good programme of sports will be run off to entertain the crowds who will be sure to be there.

There were some people in town who were lucky enough to find a shady spot during the heat of the early part of the week and at the same time were where the breeze could blow through their peek-a-book—but most of us had to sweat in the heat and worry through as best we could. We have no reason to complain here, however, as the hot wave prostrated thousands in the east and many deaths occurred owing to the excessive heat.

A change is being made in the field operation of the telephone districts, which is expected to result in more economy and efficiency. The headquarters for the field men between Calgary and Red Deer is to be located at Olds. We regret for the town's sake that this will make it necessary for Archie Watt, who has been resident here for several years, to move to Olds.

This is a very productive country—in some respects its increase is not affected by the weather; neither the hail storms nor the excessive heat can retard it. Within twenty-four hours during the hottest part of the week four little strangers were introduced to the world in this immediate neighborhood, as fat and well favored as any born in less strenuous times.

Quite a number of farmers in the neighborhood of Carstairs, Crossfield and Olds, were hard hit by hail last week. In fact hail is more prevalent than comfortable in many parts of Alberta just now. A hail storm is usually confined to a very small area and the percentage of the whole crop of the province destroyed by hail is hardly worth reckoning, yet where it does hit it often makes a summer fallow of the fields attacked.

The mill cleanings from local flour mills also contain traces of many other weed seeds, including several kinds of mustards. These, however, would not as a rule amount to more than two or three per cent. of the cleanings in the case of the standard grades of Western wheat. This material is specifically recommended for backyard, suburban and professional poultrymen. On farms the cleanings from yards and poultry houses where it had been fed would have to be disposed of so as not to disseminate noxious weeds in grain fields.

Those interested in obtaining this class of feed should immediately at-

AROUND THE TOWN

J. P. Conrad, of Crossfield, was in town on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Martin, of Banff, spent the week end visiting in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Huguet and family have taken up residence in Lacombe.

Mrs. Cummings and little daughter Jean left on Tuesday for their home at Heath, Alta.

A smart auto party from Calgary toured through here Saturday on their way to Pine Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Patterson, of Calgary, spent the week end renewing acquaintances in town.

Owing to activities on the part of Mrs. Metzgar \$10.00 have been collected for the Women's Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bowman, of Mayton, stopped off here on Monday on their way home from Calgary.

The Boy Scouts are having a fine time today at Innis Lake. This is their annual picnic and sports day.

Miss Beatrice Liesemer and Miss Mary Osmond will have charge of the Red Cross tea rooms on Friday afternoon.

Louis Hammer, of Olds, and a party of friends passed through here on Sunday on their way to Banff in his new Overland.

Haying has commenced in this district, but will not be general for another week. Jas. Johnston last week had 25 tons put up.

A party of Didsbury young people attended a picture show followed by a dance at Olds last Friday night. They report a fine time.

Miss Lackner left on Saturday on an extended visit to other parts in which she is interested. Musical and artistic circles will miss her, as will many others of her friends.

Charlie McDonough and H. McCullagh, of Three Hills, arrived in town from Calgary in a brand new car on Sunday morning just in time for breakfast in the Rosebud hotel.

Dr. G. R. Ross, wife and family came north from Calgary on Thursday last. They were on a camping tour, a free and easy, near to nature scene life. They were bound for Buffalo Lake.

Good progress is being made on Ab. Hunsperger's new barn. A barn 34 feet by 60 feet with cement stable underneath will hold a lot of farm produce and shelter a good many head of stock.

Mr. and Mrs. John Witwer and Mr. and Mrs. Al. Weicker, of Aeme, on their way home from Edmonton fair, stopped off here last Saturday to spend the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Norman Weicker.

The main roads are good, but some of the others are very bad. The main asset of a farming community is its good roads—some parts of this district can do a lot towards fattening up their bank account.

The Boy Scouts have again set up their summer camp at Innis Lake. The boys were astir early Monday morning and looked quite smart in full uniform and equipment. The camp is under the supervision of Private George Sexsmith.

A very successful barn dance was held in J. E. Loveland's new barn last Friday night. The music was furnished by the Barnes' orchestra. Ice cream was served during the evening. The total proceeds after all expenses were paid, amounting to \$26.70, were donated to the Red Cross Fund.

The dance which was billed for the Didsbury Opera House on Friday last, July 13, was unavoidably postponed. It will be held, however, on Friday, July 27, without fail. A three piece orchestra will supply excellent music. Refreshments will be served at the usual prices. Tickets, \$1. Come and have a good time.—W. FARRINGTON.

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Wm. Grant, of Olds, was in town over Sunday.

Innisfail has taken steps to form a hospital district.

It is said that there are 1,000 campers at Lacombe tourist resort.

Hon. Duncan Marshall's picnic last Friday was a great success.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Finlay and family, of Trochu, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Pollard, of Calgary, were guests at the Rosebud for the week end.

Crops in the Innisfail district, the Province says, are looking fine and a bumper yield is expected.

The net proceeds of the Red Cross picnic and tag sale held at Innisfail on Dominion Day was \$202.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Williams and family arrived from Calgary yesterday and are guests at the Rosebud.

Miss Moore, of the Innisfail school teaching staff, has returned to her home at Didsbury—Innisfail Province.

The Boy Scouts are having a fine time today at Innis Lake. This is their annual picnic and sports day.

Pure bred horses are being brought into this district by the earload. A fine class of dairy cattle are also becoming numerous.

The funeral of Mrs. Wm. McIntyre took place last Thursday. It was very largely attended by friends from far and near. The floral offerings were numerous, showing something of the esteem in which the deceased lady was held.

Dear Editor—I have received two parcels from the Rugby and Elkton Soldiers' Comfort Fund within the last month and take this opportunity of thanking the members through the columns of your paper. Yours truly, J. H. Robertson, France, June 9, 1917.

If a dairy cow nets \$10 a month is that a good average? At that rate 15 milkers would bring in a revenue of \$150 a month. There are many farmers in this district whose income averages that amount, and some whose returns are much more. Two factories manufacturing cheese and butter are operating in Didsbury and several more in the country districts around, and thousands of pounds of milk and cream are shipped every day to Calgary. That is one of the reasons why our farmers are prospering.

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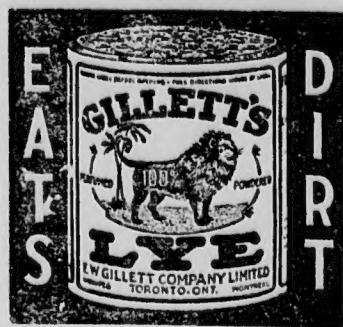
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British Agriculture

For 20 per cent. Reduction in English Live Stock

The expectation is, according to The Farmer and Stock Breeder, that live stock holdings in the United Kingdom will have to be reduced by 20 per cent. owing to feed shortage. It is not anticipated that there will be any forced diminution in purebred meat animals and the dairy stock will stand next in line for conservation. Horses, especially those kept for pleasure purposes, will be put on short feed, and it is quite possible some of them may be used for human food.

This, however, is only part of a change which is promised in English agriculture. Three million acres of grazing lands are to be broken up this year, and more will be broken next year, the intention being to put the United Kingdom in a position to be permanently practically independent of foreign food supplies so far as grain is concerned. What the effect of a lessening of pasture and increase in grain producing area will ultimately be in the matter of the production of meat and dairy products it is difficult to say. In England the stock-carrying capacity of a given area in grass is much more nearly equal to the carrying ability of an equal area in cultivated land than is the case here, because the pasture season there is much longer than with us. It will be probable that with an increase in the cultivated area the country will, under normal conditions be able to produce more wheat than now for human food without necessarily lessening live stock holdings. In fact, there may be an increase in the latter, and the United Kingdom may in future years be made well nigh independent of imported meat and dairy products as well as wheat.

Protect the child from the ravages of worms by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. It is a standard remedy, and years of use have enhanced its reputation.

80,000 Pounds For Red Cross

Collections in Australia for the British Red Cross for the past month amounted to 80,000 pounds (\$400,000).

At a great and enthusiastic demonstration at the town hall, Melbourne, Premier Hughes, made a speech in the course of which he said that the great heart of Australia beat in unison with the rest of the Empire. They were now able to say with absolute assurance that Australia would "be there."

Miller's Worm Powders were devised to promptly relieve children who suffer from the ravages of worms. It is a simple preparation without shock or injury to the most sensitive system. They act thoroughly and painlessly, and though in some cases they may cause vomiting, that is an indication of their powerful action and not of any nauseating property.

Stick by the Cow

Hoard's Dairymen—Some dairy farmers are selling a portion of their herds. The scarcity of food and the high prices of grain have led them to believe that it is feasible to dispose of some of their cows. We have good reasons to believe that the dairy farmer who keeps his cows will in the end be in better shape for making a profit than the man who immediately reduces his herd.

The effort to secure a larger production of grain and the high prices for wheat and corn have led some to believe that it will be to their advantage to sell grain to the elevator rather than to the cow. We must ever keep in mind that a well balanced agriculture is more profitable than an over production of certain foods and a shortage of other food products.—Hoard's Dairymen

The Danger Zone for Many Is Tea and Coffee Drinking

Some people find it wise to quit tea and coffee when their nerves begin to "act up."

The easy way nowadays is to switch to

Instant Postum

Nothing in pleasure is missed by the change, and greater comfort follows as the nerves rebuild.

Postum is economical to both health and purse.

"There's a Reason"

WIRE CUTS

on Horses, Cattle, &c., quickly cured by EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

For Sale by All Dealers

Douglas & Co., Proprietary, Napier, Ont.

(Free Sample on Request)

These War Weddings

Sweet Girl (after the proposal)—Er—by the way, Bertie, what is your last name?

YET I LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

That man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn pestered men and women

suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, with out pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house, it is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

Dodging a Zepp.

A British Submarine Commander Outwitted the Germans

One of the cleverest cases of bluff that has yet come to light was that of a British submarine commander on the German coast. There had been a sea and air raid on Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe, and when I was over a British airman was being rescued by a submarine from his seaplane, which had come down on to the surface of the sea and could not rise.

While the rescue act was in progress a Zeppelin flew along overhead, and regarded the scene below rather inquisitively. Nonplussed, the submarine commander waved his hands to the Zepp, so as to give the impression that he was a German U-boat capturing a British submarine.

Thus bluffed the Zeppelin flew away, being a bit suspicious, returning a little later to make closer investigation. By this time the air raid had been got aboard the submarine, the hatch was closed, and the boat dived. It was just in time, for as it shot down to the depths the bombs dropped by the infuriated Zepp could be heard exploding in the water overhead.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

When the End Will Be in Sight

When the submarine menace is mastered and America is ready to put a million men into the battlefield the end will be in sight, but not before.—London Observer

"And don't forget to bring home a few rolls."

"For the pianola, dearie, or for the culinary department?"

Doctors and Eye Specialists Agree That Bon-Opto Strengthens Eyesight 50% In a Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were so bad that they have lost their eyes restored, and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle." Another says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and with them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now, and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multiply more and more to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses.

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "A patient came to me who was suffering from Blepharitis Marginalis with all the concomitant symptoms, as morning agglutination of the lids, chronic con-

junctivitis and epiphora. Her eyes when not congested had the dull, sunfused expression common to such cases. Having run out of her medicine a friend suggested Bon-Opto. She used this treatment and not only overcame her distressing condition, but strange and amazing as it may seem, so great and sudden was her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100%."

I have since verified the efficacy of this treatment in a number of cases and have seen the eyesight improve from 25 to 75 per cent in a remarkably short time. I can say it works more quickly than any other remedy I have pre-

pared for the eyes."

Dr. Smith, an oculist of wide experience, says: "I have treated in private practice a number of serious ophthalmic diseases with Bon-Opto and am able to report ultimate recovery in both acute and chronic cases. Mr. B. came to my office suffering with an infected eye. The condition was so serious that an operation for enucleation seemed imperative. Before resorting to the operative treatment, I suggested Bon-Opto. In 4 hours the secretion had lessened, inflammatory symptoms began to subside, and in seven days the eye was cured and retained its normal vision. Another case of extreme convergent strabismus (cross eyes) escaped the surgeon's knife by the timely use of your collyrium. The tightened external muscles yielded to the sooth and anodyne effects of Bon-Opto, and the eyes still retained Opto after removal of foreign bodies and apply it locally to all burns, ulcers and spots on the eyelid or the lids for its therapeutic effect. By cleansing the lids of secretions and acting as a tonic for the eyeball itself the vision is rendered more acute, hence the number of cases of discarded glasses."

Dr. Turner says: "My eyes were in bad condition owing to the severe

strain arising from protracted micro-surgical research work. Bon-Opto used according to directions rendered a surprising service. I found my eyes remarkably strengthened, so much so I have put aside my glasses without discomfort. Several of my colleagues have also used it and we are agreed as to its results. In a few cases under my observation, the eyes of an astigmatism case were so improved that glasses have been discarded by the patient."

Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you want to strengthen your eyes, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a full glass of water and let it dissolve. Wash this liquid bath the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear.

If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: A city physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, Bon-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through over-work or misfit glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, aching, smarting, itching, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or for eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel safe in keeping on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto is a patent medicine or secret remedy. It is an expert preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances, or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists in this city, including the McDevitt Drug Co., Calgary, the Vancouver and Oval Drug Co., Vancouver, and McCullough Drug Store, Winnipeg.

A Slice of Bread

I am a slice of bread. I measure three inches by two and a half, and my thickness is half an inch.

My weight is exactly an ounce.

I am wasted once a day by millions of people of the United States.

I am 'the bit left over,' the slice eaten absent-mindedly when really I wasn't needed; I am the waste crust. If you collected me and my companions for a whole week you would find that we amounted to thousands of tons of good bread-wasted.

When you throw me away or waste me you are adding just so many sub-marines to the German navy.

Stop it!

Stop fighting for the enemy by wasting me!—Cleveland Press.

LINGERING WEAKNESS FOLLOWING DISEASE

Banished by the Wonderful Tonic

Powers of Dr. Williams'

Pink Pills

How often victims of disease such as la grippe, fevers, or contagious troubles are left weak, ailing and despondent after the disease itself has disappeared! They do not pick up strength as they ought; remain listless, tired and discouraged. The reason for this is that the blood has been impoverished by the ravage of the disease through which the victim has passed. Strength will not return until the blood has been enriched. The blood can be purified and enriched by no other medicine as quickly and as surely as by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—to enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves is the whole mission of these pills. Thousands have found them beneficial in bringing strength and energy after disease has left them weak and run down.

Miss Hannah Hamilton Everett, Ont., says:—"After an attack of la grippe I was so run down and aching that I could scarcely walk. I had no color, no appetite, and constant headaches. The medicine I was taking was doing me no good and I had almost lost hope of getting better. I was asked to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it was not long until I could feel that they were helping me, and after taking them for a couple of months I was completely cured. I will never fail to recommend these pills to anyone needing a blood builder."

You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

As an investment for the home I know of nothing likely to yield so much in return in saving woman's strength in increasing house comforts, in preserving health, in imparting satisfaction in housework and in elevating the general tone of the material side of living.—Dr. J. W. Robertson, in "Home Waterworks."

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The British Artillery

In the spring of 1915 the Italian artillery, heavy and light, was declared by military critics to be the finest in Europe, while the woeful weakness in artillery of the British army was common talk.

Now the British are not only overmatching the Germans, gun for gun and shell for shell, but have heavy artillery to spare to reinforce the Italian batteries. It may take John Bull a long time to reach a certain point, but when he does arrive he gets there with both feet.—New York World.

Clean Stomach, Clean Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible.

The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelet's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

The Home Water Supply

Abundance of Water Elevates the General Tone of the Material Side of Living

Water in the house, to use lavishly for all whores' conveniences, seems at first thought beyond the means of frugal people, who have earned by hard labor all they have to spend. To many, who have not closely considered the costs and the benefits, it appears an extravagance. Instead of that it is one of the greatest of house economies. Almost every farmer could afford the luxury of all water conveniences in his home. Like their fellows, sunshine, wholesome food and fresh air, they do not weaken the muscular, mental or moral fibers of life. When one has been compelled to use any of these debased for a time how satisfying is the pleasure of purity and abundance.

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Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Mrs. Jones—Does my daughter's piano practice annoy your husband?

Neighbor—Oh, not at all—Jack can't tell one note from another!

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in its stages, and that is catarrh. Catarrh, generally, is influenced by constitutional conditions, requires constitutional treatment.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75¢.

"Are you sure it was Miserly you saw?"

"Positive. He was so close I could have touched him."

"I guess not. Miserly is so close that nobody can touch him."

Use all the cereal food possible. Their protein is quite as valuable as animal food protein, and cheaper.

A "Lightning Calenlator"

A Korean lad, sixteen years old, has had a watch presented to him by the Governor-General of Korea, in appreciation of his high mathematical talents.

Among other accomplishments he can mentally add a column of twenty-five items of four figures each in seven seconds! This is much less than half the time required by the most expert accountants in Japan. The boy's father died two years ago, and he is now supporting his mother, brother, and a sister on 70 sen—37 1/2 cents a day—an unprecedent high wage for a Korean accountant.

Counter Check Or Sales Books

Mr. Merchant:

If you are not already using our Counter Check or Sales Books we would respectfully solicit your next order. Years of experience in the manufacture of this line enable us to give you a book as nearly perfect as it is possible to be made in these difficult times.

All classes and grades of paper are now from 100 to 400 per cent higher than they were two years ago. Carbon papers, waxes for coated books, labor, in fact everything that goes into the cost of counter check or sales books are very high in price. Notwithstanding these facts, our modern and well equipped plant for this particular work enables us to still keep our prices reasonably low. Before placing your next order write us for samples and prices, or consult the proprietor of this paper.

We make a specialty of Carbon Back or Coated Books, also O.K. Special Triplicate books. On these, and our regular duplicate and triplicate separate Carbon Leaf Books, we number among our customers the largest and best commercial houses from coast to coast. No

GERMAN METHODS IN BELGIUM CREATE REAL REIGN OF TERROR

HORRORS OF THE GERMAN INQUISITION REVEALED

A Frightful Account Is Given of the So-called Judicial Methods
Of the Germans in Dealing With the Persecuted Inhabitants
Of Stricken Belgium

An interview was had by a representative of Reuter's Agency in London with a Belgian gentleman of high social position, who succeeded in escaping from Belgium, knowing that he was about to fall into the hands of the German secret police. He gives a terrible account of the Germans' so-called judicial methods, which have produced a veritable reign of terror, in many respects resembling the procedure of the Inquisition.

"In a vague way," he said, "the world knows something of German military tribunals; but I doubt if it is realized that something like one thousand citizens are condemned every month for patriotic offences. During the three months preceding January last, forty-two death sentences were inflicted in one court alone.

"Nobody who has not gone through it can realize the extent of terror which prevails, owing to the methods employed by the German secret police, and for obvious reasons very few people are able to give any precise particulars.

"A German sergeant was ordered to arrest 'Frances-Tireurs' in the early days of the war, but as he was unable to find any, and not daring to present himself before his chief empty-handed, he simply arrested the first unoffending peasants he met on the road. The sort of thing now happens daily in the campaign of persecution directed against the patriots.

"Large towns like Brussels and Antwerp continue to swarm with spies, and they often visit small towns and even villages where they think there is the slightest chance to prosecute their abominable trade. Occasionally the secret police disguise themselves as escaped French prisoners, or pose as guides ready to help the distracted people to escape through the electric wire frontier. When they have succeeded in gaining the confidence of their victims, they promptly denounce them to the kommandatur.

"The next stage is the tragedy in prison, from which escape is almost impossible. Every day the victims are visited in their cells, not by judges and lawyers, but by German officers and police bullies, who wring confessions from them. I know one man who was cross-examined in this way for eight hours without intermission and without food. When the first torturer was exhausted he was replaced by a second, who continued the ordeal. The prisoner, refusing to confess, was threatened and struck in the face.

"Some times 'gents provocateurs,' disguised as prisoners, mix with the patriots, abusing the Germans and complaining of their cruelty. In this way they obtain the sympathy and confidence of their companions, and, if the latter are unwise enough to trust them, they are promptly confronted with them and obliged to confess their fault. I also know cases where relatives and friends of prisoners were arrested, and the latter were told that their mother or sister had denounced them.

"Trial is a mere farce. In most cases the defendants may not receive the help of a Belgian barrister. This depends entirely on the good-will of the governor of the district. The

usual procedure is for the German clerk, after the indictment has been read, to speak a few words for the defence, without having any knowledge of the case. If a barrister does attend the case, he is not allowed to communicate with the prisoner, either in prison or elsewhere, so that it is impossible for him to obtain knowledge of the facts.

"The only way to help the prisoner is to obtain information by bribery from the clerk in charge of the dossier, and after the man has been condemned to address a petition to the Governor-General."

Big List of Attractions

Amusement Features at Moose Jaw Ranchers' Fair Will Be of Exceptional Merit

The amusement features to be provided for visitors to the Ranchers' Fair and Livestock Show, to be held at Moose Jaw, July 17th to 20th, including the largest Midway ever seen in Western Canada, a number of marvellous platform vaudeville and acrobatic attractions, and the performances of a wonderfully intrepid young woman balloonist from Lille, France, promise to excel anything of the kind ever attempted in the Prairies Provinces.

On the Midway the visitor will find, among a large number of other things, a model submarine show, in which a perfect copy of the present death-dealing sea weapon is submerged and operated before the visitors' eyes; an enormous Ferris Wheel; a rare exhibition of different specimens of the animal kingdom; a merry-go-round; a good old fashioned darky Minstrel Show; a Fat Girl, the fattest test who ever lived; and a large village of the tribe of Phillipino Igorots, the peculiar little people from Uncle Sam's islands, who live on the flesh of dogs, and have such peculiar religious customs. In addition to these, other attractions without number will be there to lure and entertain the visitor, and anyone who would enjoy four days of such amusement together with a great Stampede, Horse Races, and an agricultural and Livestock show, should not fail to come to Moose Jaw the third week of July.

In addition, if death does not cut short her young life, Mlle. Lucille Belmont, of Lille, France, will be seen each day in a death defying heart-throbbing balloon ascension, and mad plunging drop to earth which is only checked by the use of three parachutes. Mlle. Belmont is today recognized as the world's foremost lady aviator, and her performances here in themselves will be well worth the trip.

Germans Admit Subs Falling On

According to the Rotterdam correspondent of the London Daily News, the German reports on the destruction wrought by the submarines not only show a regular daily falling off, but are becoming more vague in character, being simultaneously put back in less conspicuous places in the German newspapers, the places on the front pages being taken by highly laudatory reports of the latest air raids on England.

Moose Jaw Ranchers' Fair

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Secretary.

Tunnelling the English Channel

What the Value Would be If Brought Home During War Times

War, that for long years has filled Englishmen's minds with fear of invasion if a tunnel were to be built under the English channel, strangely enough has pointed the very wisdom of the great undertaking. If there had been a tunnel under the English channel during this war, Great Britain would have been relieved of the task of conveying to and fro from France the transports and hospital ships which convey men and munitions and wounded and sick to and from the battlefields of France. The allies could laugh at threatening submarines in those waters. All these things the Englishman sees today, and it is more than likely that one of the first great after-the-war engineering feats that will be undertaken will be the construction of the English channel tunnel.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Sir Francis Fox explained that owing to the necessity of keeping the tunnel well within the thickness of the grey chalk that is characteristic of the southern limits of England, there would be a slight curve. The maximum depth of water over the channel would be from 100 to 180 feet and the roof of chalk over the stratum has been fixed at a minimum of 100 feet.

The tunnel would consist of two tubes of 18 feet diameter. All the work would be done by electrically driven machinery, and excavation and other operations would be carried out simultaneously at many points, and a record speed would be reached. The tunnel could be worked and ventilated and pumped by electricity from a Kent power-station ten miles inland.

The tunnel would have a dip in the level of the rails forming a water lock by which the tunnel could, in case of emergency, be filled with water from floor to roof for the length of a mile. This would be under control of Dover Castle, and the entrance and exit of both tunnels would be under the gun-fire of the Dover forts. Trains would be run direct from London to Paris in less than six hours, and passengers would be able to go from London to Constantinople, Petrograd, and by the Siberian express to the Far East without change of carriage.

Liquid Fire

How This Terrible Weapon of Destruction Is Projected

The Germans have not hesitated to introduce any of dugout or modern weapons of offence and defense which they thought would be of advantage, regardless of The Hague Conventions or accepted standards of civilization. Among these is "liquid fire," a weapon of value principally because of its demoralizing effect upon those attacked. There have been casualties resulting from liquid fire but it is the psychological effect that is sought.

The apparatus usually consists of a metal tank holding about four gallons of liquid to be burned, a section of pipe from this tank to a rubber hose at the other end, in which there is a smaller metal pipe about a yard long fitted with a nozzle and a friction igniter, as well as an oil burning wick. There is a valve near the tank and another near the nozzle. Benzol, gasoline, tar, and crude oil are used in equal proportions and are carried in the tank under a pressure of approximately 300 lbs. per square inch, this pressure being maintained by compressed nitrogen, an inert gas having no effect upon the contents of the tank. The tank and accessories are carried by one man, while the nozzle is carried by a companion when liquid is being burned. Or it may be fixed in position and operated by the same man who carries the tank.

In use a cap is drawn from the end of the nozzle and a wick burning kerosene or similar oil is thereby lighted, since the cap is a friction igniter. The oil is then turned on and is ignited as it leaves the nozzle under great pressure. The result is a flame of burning oil about 30 yards long. For a yard and a half the flame is straight, but it then turns up as does any other flame. The flame may be directed against the ground, but care must be taken not to direct it too sharply, as it may strike the ground and turn back toward those operating the device. It is therefore not well suited to burn down into a trench.

It is claimed by an expert from the American Chemical Society that liquid fire is not so effective a weapon now that it is understood by the troops and means for defense have been worked out. It can readily be understood, however, that a number of such devices, with the roar of the escaping oil, when used together prove a means of demoralizing the defenders of a trench especially at night, and in the beginning was a valuable accessory, especially by rifle parties — H. L. Howe, in *Toronto Globe*.

"My husband is always in the clouds."

"Is he a dreamer or an aeronaut?"

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES UNITE IN FEEDING THE ALLIES

ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS IN CLOSER BOND

The Results of the British War Mission to the United States Will Have a Far-Reaching Effect, Making It Possible for the U. S. To Co-Operate More Fully With the Allies

A Serious War

Lest the U. S. Alone Should Have to Settle With Germany

Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, New York, in a recent Liberty Loan speech said:

"I am afraid that people are not altogether awake to the seriousness of this war, not altogether comprehending that we are in war, that we are in a very serious war-war that might even come to our own shores.

It is easy to think that Germany is 3,000 miles away, surrounded by the greatest armies that were ever assembled; that the war is likely to be over before we can get any news of it; that we are like a manufacturer or merchant who is getting his customers to keep on buying at rather exorbitant prices, and that we are doing a good thing in loaning to the Allies, but that we are not in a very serious situation. As I conceive it, it is much more serious than that.

"Now, just let us take one or two contingencies that are perfectly possible. We have had a revolution in Russia. No man in America or Russia can tell what the future of that situation is. It is surely conceivable that Russia might make a separate peace. I do not believe she will, but it is conceivable. What would happen then? It is said that there are a million and a half prisoners in Russia. Suppose all the forces of the Central Powers on the eastern border might be withdrawn; suppose their forces were augmented by a million and a half untrained prisoners; suppose Russia's food stores were opened for Germany, and all that is happening very promptly, which is a conceivable thing. In that event could the armies of England and France on the western border withstand the onslaught? Is it not conceivable that if some solution is not found for the submarine menace England may be brought to the point of starvation? No matter what her wealth may be, starving men could not fight.

"I tell you it is within the possibility that we may be raising not a

Liberty Loan to pay for a war we hope successfully to wage but a loan to pay the cost of a war Germany has been waging on civilization.

This is no idle picture. I certainly do not believe it is within the

range of events, but there is a possibility enough in it to cause us to

wake up as a nation, to make us

recognize that we are in a great and uncertain war, and that we must

support the military movement

which this government has got to make."

Steel That Won't Rust

A steel that neither rusts nor tarnishes has been discovered in England. It is what is commonly called an alloy steel; that is, it differs from ordinary steel in that it contains a special element of metal. In this case it is of chromium, which is highly

resistant for breaking the

sharpened, and rustless property.

By tempering from twelve to thirteen

per cent of this metal in mild car

bon steel the new properties are obtained. An English metallurgist, in

gathering together some rods of steel

which had lain a long time in his

laboratory, noticed that while most

of them were badly rusted or stain

ed, a few were as bright as when

originally made. This led to the pre

sent discovery and manufacture of

the steel.

The British war mission left American soil after six weeks' of conferences which have reached into every phase of American life and are expected vitally to affect the future of the U. S. if not of the world.

Uncle Sam now knows the Allies' needs in detail and in the order of their importance, the Allies know America's resources and the degree of their availability. Thus it is possible for the United States to enter into cooperation with the grand alliance in the way most calculated to bring success.

While there have been no formal agreements or binding treaties, Great Britain and the United States undoubtedly have been placed on a closer basis of friendship than at any time since the separation a century and a quarter ago, and Mr. Balfour, who was in the U. S. longer than any previous foreign secretary had been away from London since the Napoleonic wars, has seen realized his life dream of closer sympathy between the two great branches of the English speaking people.

The most far-reaching understandings arrived at have been in trade matters. In general the United States will give the Allies preferential treatment in commerce. Details, however, could not be agreed upon, as Congress has not yet passed the legislation necessary to deal with embargoes, trading with the enemy, control of cargo space, and the like.

A definite understanding has been reached to cover both American and Canadian wheat for sale to the Allied wheat executive. Canada will co-operate fully with the U. S., probably through the proposed food administration bureau, and will agree to the control of prices if that policy is adopted in legislation now before the U. S. congress. The wheat executive committee has supplied the figures of its needs, expressed confidence that they can be met, and shown how the results will be allotted among the various Allies.

Munitions control and purchase will be similarly centralized through the Allied buying committee, though without price control. The council of national defence has charged itself with so increasing manufacture as to provide for the American army without cutting off exports vitally needed abroad.

The United States is considering the invitation extended by the British that all the Allies send permanent representatives to sit on the Allied commissions in London, including those on wheat, munitions, shipping and general supplies.

In finance the mission has secured government loans to Great Britain at 3.12 per cent, or at cost to the U. S. government and at a saving of 1.12 to 2 per cent, to the British.

The British visitors were able to clear away many doubts as to military training and other technical matters. The fruits of Great Britain's experience have been invaluable in guiding American officials and lessons learned by Britain have proved decisive on many points of policy.

The mission found it necessary to leave a number of its experts in Washington as attaches to the embassy to help handle the enormous amount of new work developed. Lord Buxton, Percy and C. J. Phillips will continue trade discussion, and Geoffrey Butler, of the foreign office, will continue his services to the press. A house near the embassy has been taken as an overflow.

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OSTERMOOR OSTERMOOR OSTERMOOR

Famous New York Homes

Nothing Was Too Good for the Allied Missions

In England when a distinguished guest visits the nation he is lodged at one of the Royal palaces; in Canada he goes to the government house or a hotel; in the Argentine he is entertained in a mansion provided for the purpose by La Presa, the great newspaper; in the United States the millionaires are the hosts. Two of the finest homes in the world were at the disposal of General Joffre, M. Viviani and Mr. Balfour on the occasion of their short stay in New York. It two had not been enough, no doubt they could have had a dozen more. In this event, however, they probably could have picked out only three in New York, and maybe in the whole United States, that would have vied with the Astor mansion and the Frick residence, which were their temporary homes. Only the Clark mansion, whose architecture somebody once referred to as "frozen rags," and the Carnegie house, rival the Astor and Frick mansions in attracting the attention of visitors.

It was fitting that the Astor home should be placed at the disposal of Mr. Balfour in view of the international character of the family, which, though originally Dutch, may now claim to be half English and half American. The Astor home, as most visitors to New York do not need to be reminded, is on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fifth street, and is undoubtedly the most famous of the old houses in the city, just as the Frick mansion is the most famous of the newer palaces. It was built for Mrs. William Astor, for many years the acknowledged ruler of New York society. It was reported on one occasion that Mrs. Astor had her name copyrighted so that her visiting cards bore only the simple and unostentatious inscription, "Mrs. Astor." Of this grand dame it was also said that when she drove down Fifth Avenue it was her custom to bow right and left to the peasants as though she were a queen leading a procession.

It was this Mrs. Astor, who in collaboration with Ward McAllister, the male leader of New York society, coined the phrase the "Four Hundred." In making up a list of those who might be invited to her parties she found that there were just about four hundred entitled to the distinction, and the fact being noised abroad in the newspapers, the phrase became a household word. Some of the most gorgous entertainments ever put on in New York took place at the Astors'. The home is really two houses, but able to be thrown into one for doings of a particularly impressive nature. One house was occupied by Mrs. Astor, and the other by John Jacob Astor, her son. When the latter perished on the Titanic his widow inherited the house, but a clause in the Astor will provided that in the event of marrying again the home should revert to her stepson, Vincent Astor. The widow chose another husband, and so the mansion is now the property of the young man.

Apart from its inhabitants the chief charm of the Astor home consists of its vases, bronze groups, hot and cold water, tapestries and paintings. There is a celebrated portrait of Mrs. Astor by Carolus Duran; a Troyon of a dog driving sheep, or, in other words of several sheep being driven by a dog; Jerome's "Turkish Bathers," works by Meissonier, Delaist, Cort's "Nest," and many other notable performances by the French school. If the Balfour party has the time to examine closely the treasures of the mansion it will find that they are worthy of the honor that has been done it by its guests. In time to come, no doubt, the room that Mr. Balfour frequented, the cooking conveniences that were not disdained by his suite, will take their places in American lore with the English homes in which King Charles postponed the last fatal hair-dressing, or in which Queen Elizabeth gave the feminine counterparts of what another sex and in less exalted circumstances were badly mentioned as snores.

It was in the Frick home that Joffre, Viviani and the other members of the French mission sought forgetfulness of the trenches. The Frick home cost \$5,000,000, thus making ordinary Hindenburg lines look cheap. It is on Fifth Avenue between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, where the old Lenox library used to stand. It houses one of the greatest collections of paintings in the possession of a private individual. Mr. Frick bought at the Morgan sale the famous Fragonard panels, which the late J. P. Morgan had purchased for \$350,000. It is said that they cost the steel magnate no much less than a million and a quarter of dollars. In order that the treasures might be properly housed he had his drawing room remodeled and extended to twice its normal size. In addition there are scores of other famous works of art, mostly French, which these distinguished Frenchmen will be familiar with if they have read the popular French magazines in the past few months. In fine, New York has taken extreme measures to make the "hero of the Marne," M. Viviani and Mr. Balfour and their entourages feel at home and in the midst of loving friends during their stay in the American metropolis.

Hot Corner on Tigris

How British Gunboats Put the Retreating Turks to Rout

Edmund Candler, press correspondent with the Mesopotamian army, sends this interesting story of a fight on the Tigris below Bagdad between the flotilla of gunboats and the retreating Turks:

"Our gunboats and cavalry have turned the Turkish retreat into a rout. The Tigris fleet has been waiting fifteen months for this chance. Soon after passing Baghailah, 45 miles up stream from Kut, the fleet came in contact with the Turkish infantry, who lined the bend and pourde in a heavy fire. But it was at Nahr Kellah bend that the Turks made the most desperate efforts to hold us up. The river here turns back on itself in a complete hairpin bend, so that passing vessels are under fire from three sides. Turkish artillery and machine gun teams dug themselves in at the apex of the bend, raked the gunboats as they were coming and going, and fired point-blank at them as they passed.

Our 12-pounder pom-poms and machine guns enfiladed the position as the vessels went by, pounding the Turkish trenches at 300 yards. It was a hot corner for us. Both the quartermaster and pilot in the conning-tower of one of the monitors were shot dead, and the captain entered just in time to save the vessel from running full steam ashore.

"Swinging round the bend at 16 knots, the fleet reached a point where the road comes in towards the river, and their machine guns played havoc with the Turkish transport and gun teams. More enemy guns were abandoned.

"Our horse artillery got on to them at the same time, and afterwards we found the Turkish dead on the road. There was every sign of panic and rout—bullocks still alive and unyoked entangled in traces of trench mortar carriages, broken wheels, cast equipment, overturned limbers hundreds of live shells of various calibres scattered over the country for miles. Every bend of the road told its tale of confusion and flight. Here there was a field post office with Turkish money orders circling round in the wind. There was a brand new Mercedes motor car held up for want of petrol carloads of small-arm ammunition, hats, boots, oil drums; things destroyed or half destroyed.

"Decapitated carcasses of stock which could not keep up with the rout and white columns of smoke ahead told of further destruction. There was enough litter by the road to keep the army in fuel for weeks. Then one saw a whole battery of 12-cm field guns with their breech-blocks removed, but buried too hastily near by, and betrayed by an entrenchment tool.

"The gunboats, while keeping up a brisk fire on the bank, were also engaging the enemy's shipping at an extreme range. Two vessels were soon seized—one of them had a thousand Turkish wounded and sick on board—and *Firefly*, the gunboat lost us at Ctesiphon, was next captured. A third ship, the *Pioneer*, which the enemy set on fire was saved. We captured Baghailah, and the place yielded a great quantity of bridging material, ordnance stores, ammunition carts, tents, telephone wire, trench mortars and a number of abandoned guns lying half in the water on the left bank. By this time the enemy were moving on a broad front as a disorganized rabble, no longer in organized columns of fours."

Girls Beating Krupp

Girl Munition Workers in England Doing Good Work

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle writes of an explosives factory as follows: But now we went to the further end, where this devil's porridge is finally seasoned into the fit food for our hungry guns. How hungry those guns are our minds can hardly conceive. We can never beat Hindenburg until we have beaten Krupp, and that is what these laughing khaki girls of Moorside and elsewhere are going to do. Hats off to the women of Britain! Even all the exertions of the militants shall not in future prevent me from being an advocate for their vote, for those who have helped to save the state should be allowed to help to guide it.

To the further end did we go then, passing great power houses and central controls upon the way, and there we saw pressing and kneading; and stuff like brown sugar being squeezed into brown macaroni and finally dried into black liquorice sticks, which are cut up and blended so as to get a standard strength. Here supervision is needed for a quaint cause. Girls have been known, out of love for Tommy, to put an extra pinch in the brew, with the result, of course, of entirely upsetting its balastic qualities. We take it for granted that a gunner shooting at three miles can speedily range on a mere slit in the ground. I saw with my own eyes a house at 6,000 yards lifted off the face of the earth at the fourth round. When you see the girls blending the stuff with the finest care to get the absolute standard you begin to understand what lies behind it.

The quiet wedding may be the calm before the storm.

The Clashing Ideals

This Is a War Between Organized Paganism and Organized Christianity

The ideal of autocracy is organized paganism. The ideal of democracy is organized Christianity.

In the United States, England, France, Italy and now in Russia, the officials of the governments are the servants of the people; in Germany the people are the servants of the officials.

Over twenty years ago Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell in his "Government and Parties in Continental Europe" noted the contrasted tendencies in Germany toward autocracy and in the rest of western Europe toward democracy:

"The emperor is indeed an ardent believer in the new monarchial theory which has recently come into vogue in Germany—a theory that decries universal suffrage and proclaims the military monarchy as the best possible form of government—this furnishing one of many examples of the way the end of the century is rejecting the principles and reversing the conclusions that have been laboriously developed during the last hundred years. The fact is that ever since the battle of Sadowa a profound change has been coming over the German character. The dreamy, poetical, mystical temperament has given way before the hard, practical, organizing spirit of the Prussians. The unity of the fatherland which the dreamers failed to accomplish was brought about by means of the drill sergeant, and hence the nation is ruled by his methods."

And now the drill sergeant is endeavoring to impose his methods on all Europe. A nation possessed by the spirit of paganism and avowing its principle that the princes should exercise dominion over the people has entered upon a crusade to impose that principle as a law on nations which have imbibed the spirit of Christianity and have organized their political and educational systems on the principle that "whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant."

The cruelties perpetrated by German soldiers under the commands of their superior officers have surprised and horrified all Christendom. But, however they might have horrified, they should not have surprised us. When people revolt against pagan power, pagan power knows no mercy in quelling the revolt. It recognizes no virtue in the ruler but authority, no virtue in the ruled but submission. In 1913 a member of the German Reichstag, repeating what in substance had been repeated by various German ~~others~~ during nearly half a century, wrote:

"In warfare the greatest absence of scruples, if one sets about the matter intelligently, coincides in reality with the greatest humanity. When we are in a position to wipe out London by a method in our possession, it is more humane to do so than to allow a single one of our German comrades to shed his blood on the field of battle, for so radical a cure would bring about peace as quickly as possible. Hesitation, temporizing, sentimentality, and consideration are unpardonable weaknesses. A decided unscrupulous action—a display of efficacy, and victory follows."—From the *Outlook*, New York.

The Perfect Woman

She is 40, Mother of Five Children, Religious, Athletic and Learned

"The Perfect Woman" has just been defined by a conference in Liverpool of teachers from the girls' schools throughout England. Here is the result of their united efforts: "The perfect woman is forty, is married, and is the mother of five children. She is in happy circumstances, living in a beautiful part of the country, a few miles from a big town. She is the centre of a good home, in which there is a high standard of cleanliness and comfort, and where good taste in everything visible, in furniture, carpets, curtains, wall paper ornaments, clothes.

"The ideal woman is sensible and business-like, and her home is a place of peace. She is patriotic and interested in politics, and does all she can to remove the causes of suffering among the poor. She is a delightful companion, and has a gift for friendship. She is a religious woman, and tries to fulfil her duty toward God and toward other people.

"She takes walks, rides bicycles, climbs, swims, dances, skates, rows and plays games. She can ride a horse and drive a motor car. She is proficient in many branches of practical learning. She can do anything and everything about the house. She has some knowledge about the law, knows how to invest money, can use a typewriter. She is a great reader; every day she reads some serious book, as well as a newspaper and a novel. She speaks three languages besides her own, and reads foreign books. She is fond of gardening and has learned several crafts—wood carving, metal work, bookbinding and embroidery."

Immediately after the war women in France will be permitted to vote on an equality with men at municipal elections.

In Mesopotamia

The Days of Muddle are Ended by General Maude

Nothing more efficient than the lines of communications and supplies serving the British forces in Mesopotamia can well be imagined. The days of muddle are ended and order has been evolved out of chaos. All that human *ingenuity* can do has been and is being done to turn past failures to success and prevent future breakdowns in organization.

Communications by road, railway and river have been laid out and developed on a well-thought-out plan. Facilities for the loading and unloading of vessels at Basra are now on an adequate scale. Stores in abundance are available and methodically controlled. Medical equipment has been introduced on a lavish scale. An ample water supply is assured at every base and camp.

Sanitation has been taken in hand. An anti-fly crusade is being carried on, though any appreciable diminution of the fly plague can only be achieved by herculean efforts and after long time. The construction of public works, houses, stores, electric light plants, cold-storage, wharfage, docks, roads and railways goes merrily on, and on so large a scale and of such solidity that it is not surprising that the inhabitants of the country interpret these activities as denoting a determination on the part of the British visitor to remain permanently in Mesopotamia.

The feeding of the troops from the firing line to the base is excellent, and in the army canteens there is an abundance of purchasable necessities and luxuries.

From Basra to Sheik Saad one may travel in considerable comfort in one of the "P" boats of newest design, admirably adapted for their purpose, which is that of a ferryboat. These boats are used for the rapid evacuation of wounded when heavy fighting is going on. What is wanted for this purpose is as much clear deck space as possible and no frills. The boats are admirably designed, adequately staffed and equipped with every conceivable comfort.

Sheik Saad is the jumping-off place for troops, stores and ammunition brought up, and for the transfer from rail and light vessels to larger ships of sick and wounded going down to the base hospitals. Sheik Saad itself has two large hospitals, one for Indians and one for Europeans, and also a large casualty clearing station. Elaborate arrangements exist for feeding the wounded all along the line, and on arrival at rail-head, and though the sojourn at this point of casualties is mostly of quite brief duration, the facilities are as complete as those of a hospital in England.

During the storming of Sanna-yat the first roar of bombardment began at 10 o'clock; the first wounded were in the field ambulance at noon, and at 4 in the afternoon were on their way down stream, their wounds dressed, their stomachs well filled, their cigarettes alight.

The hottest of the hot weather is now at hand with all its attendant horrors, and all the obstacles which nature in Mesopotamia flings in the path of the military commander. The soil, the rain, the climate, the floods, the flies and the heat combine to make the conduct of a campaign in the Tigris Valley during the summer months a task of stupendous difficulty. The difficulties are being tackled and overcome with success.

What She Wanted

An Old Lady With an Appetite and the Bell Cord

An old lady was taking her first railroad ride. She noticed the bell cord overhead, and turning to a little boy who was sitting across the aisle, said, "Sonny what's that for?" "That, ma'am," he said, with a mischievous twinkle in his eye, "is to ring when you want something to eat."

Shortly afterward the old lady reached her umbrella up and gave the cord a vigorous yank. The train was in the middle of a trestle, the whistle sounded, the train began to slacken speed, windows were thrown open, questions were asked, and confusion reigned among the passengers. The old lady sat calmly through it all.

Presently the conductor came running through the car. "Who pulled that bell?" he roared.

"I did," replied the old lady, meekly.

"What do you want?" asked the conductor impatiently.

"Well," she replied meditatively, "you may bring me a ham sandwich and a cup of tea."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Argentina's Wheat Supply

Reports that Argentina had a large quantity of wheat available for export were categorically denied by Senor Pueyrredon, minister of foreign affairs and agriculture. "We have every interest in exporting our products," he said, "but unfortunately it is actually impossible to export more wheat before the new crop. This crop, I estimate, will be early and abundant. In some regions it has already begun to grow." The area sown, added the minister, was greater this year than last.

Germany's Huge Human Sacrifice

Continue to Lose Men in Order to Stave Off Defeat

When the war is over the percentage of men killed and disabled in Germany will vastly exceed that of any of her foes. But since the lines that she holds are relatively short, she is still able to man them. She had more than 8,000,000 to start with. Her own lists show a loss of more than 4,000,000 which means a permanent loss of about 2,000,000. Such figures as I can get suggest that her loss has been much greater, perhaps her permanent loss has been 3,000,000. But 5,000,000 are all that are needed to hold her lines and give her such reserves as she yet needs, however greatly she may be outnumbered.

The military and political masters of Germany have decided that even the great human sacrifice, disproportionate to that of all other nations fighting, shall be borne by Germany rather than that they shall have to concede defeat or give up stolen territory. So far they have been able to persuade their people to stand by them; they have been able to do this because of the submarine and the Russian revolution. We believe Germany is beaten, but we have no reasons of convincing the German people. They believe that the Allies must give over the battle before numbers win it for them. Even though we refuse to accept their logic, we must recognize that they accept it and that their determination to continue rests upon just as firm ground, so far as their minds are concerned, as does our determination for us.

In sum, the present indications all point to a campaign of 1918. Despite German shortage of food, it now seems likely that Germany will weather the crisis of June and July and survive until the new crop begins to come in. This means that there will be no surrender due to failing this year.

On the military side there is no present promise of a German collapse before snow flies, despite the steady progress of British armies and the unmistakable superiority of the British over the Germans in material and men. Further German retreats are assured, but there is no present indication that these retreats will bring the Allies much beyond the Belgian frontier or within striking distance of Aix-la-Chapelle and the lower Rhine.—By Frank H. Simonds in New York Tribune.

Reprisals Necessary

Barbarities Committed by Germany Must Be Checked

A fine old clergyman is the Most Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, born in 1848, and Archbishop of Canterbury for fourteen years. As a scholar he knew much about wars without ever seeing a tented field or a trench at the front. His protest in the house of lords against the bombardment of Freiburg by British and German aviators, in which eleven persons were killed and twenty-seven injured, according to German accounts, is wholly understandable. He does not believe in "reprisals."

Yet the answer of Lord Curzon is irrefutable. The sinking of hospital ships by German submarines in the nature of things cannot be punished by executing the criminals. It can only be brought home to Germany by reprisals, in themselves inhumane, distinctly announced as such to the whole civilized world.

It is with reluctance that English men face this necessity. They regret the fate of non-combatants. But in some way, barbarities by Germans must be checked, and this is the only remedy known to the traditions of war, the only remedy that suggests itself to the keenest modern intelligence.—From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Prohibiting Export

No More Canadian Wheat to Be Sent to Neutral Nations

The exportation of Canadian wheat to neutral countries has been stopped. A prohibitory order to that effect has been passed.

This decision has been reached by the government after consideration of the food situation in Canada and the advanced prices of foodstuffs. The government is not prepared to grant any further licenses for the exportation of wheat and flour to other than British and allied countries.

The order will cut off trade in these commodities with countries such as Holland, Sweden and Denmark. Considerable tonnage is reported to be on this side of the Atlantic waiting to carry wheat to the countries affected by this prohibition.

A Receiptacle

"My hair is coming out," said a man to his doctor. "Please give me something to keep it in."

"Well," said the doctor, "here's an old pillbox. Will that do?"

"After all, money is a vulgar thing."

"Not thousand dollar bills; they move in very select society."

An Inheritance Worth Defending

Lloyd George Tells Britshers About the Richness of the Tight Little Island

This is a great country. It is a country with a good many natural advantages. It is not a matter to be despised that it should be an island. Read what is happening in Belgium and in the occupied territories of France and Russia, and you will realize that we have a good deal to be thankful for that there is a fine old moat round this castle. Don't take advantage of that to do nothing. Work all the harder for gratitude that you have got it; work all the harder to preserve it. They are trying to bridge it. They are trying to make it impossible for us to use it. It is a rich land, rich in its soil, rich in the deposits under the soil; rich in its people, rich in its past, rich in its present, and God knows what riches there are in its future. That depends upon its people today. It is a great land. It has the possession of a great past, which the struggle of generations for freedom has matured into the traditions of liberty that have enriched it, and have ennobled its institutions and dignified its people.

It is an inheritance worth defending. But no man or woman who shares in that inheritance, as we all do, has the right to pass its defence on to his neighbor or to his neighbor's son, but should stand for it himself. It is as much his as theirs. The duty, the privilege, the pride of defending it ought to be his as much as theirs. Then, when this struggle is over, we can each feel that we have not merely held Britain immune from the greatest terror that ever menaced its liberty, but that this land stood for most among the nations of the earth, organized and arrayed in defence of the flag of human civilization.—From a Speech by Lloyd George.

More Brutal Atrocities

Germans Drive Children Into Factories and Fields

A Times' correspondent, who has been at considerable trouble to verify his facts, and on records that for which there is the clearest evidence, compiles a list of brutal atrocities against the military authorities in charge of Northern France. He states that it matters little from which province of invaded France the refugees are being repatriated, their condition is practically the same—broken in body and mind, but unconquerable in spirit.

Some convoys say that they have not tasted meat for two years, others have had it in small quantities as lately as 15 months ago; the most fortunate of all tell us that meat rations came to an end a fortnight before their departure. All food is at famine prices; candles cost 12 francs for a packet of eight; petrol is prohibitive. Yet, in spite of all this physical impoverishment, forced labor is the rule in town and village alike; the old men and women up to any age, and children as young as 13, are compelled to work in factories and fields, their wages varying from two to three francs a day, out of which they have to pay for their food about 50 per cent. of their total takings.

To this rule there is no exception—one person in every household is allowed to stop at home to perform domestic duties, which include the washing of the German soldiers' dirty linen.

The discipline imposed scarcely differs from slave-driving in its mildest days. At harvest-time work is obligatory all the week-round, Sundays and feast-days included; no one may stop work to go to mass.

Two girls who went to church one Sunday morning were in prison the same afternoon; a child of 14 in the same village got four days' imprisonment for not doing a full day's work; a woman who gave an apple to a Belgian prisoner was condemned to 10 days' imprisonment; another woman's sentence was 42 days with hard labor for straying 20 yards beyond the boundary limit, and yet another, aged 79, received fortnight's cells for going to see her sick daughter, who lived a short distance out of bounds.

These are but a very few cases, typical of hundreds, which illustrate the bitter complaints against the behavior of the German troops and of the officials in occupation of French territory.

A Happy Accident

"What do you suppose has come over my husband this morning, Sophia?" exclaimed a conscientious little bride to the new servant. "I never saw him start to the station so happy. He's whistling like a lark!"

"I'm afraid I'm to blame, num. I got the packages mixed this morning and gave him birdseed instead of his regular breakfast food, num."—New Idea.

"Want to get off again, do you?" roared the boss. "This will be the third time you've been off this week. What's the trouble now?"

"I want to get my eyes examined," sullenly replied the clerk.

"Well, get 'em carefully examined while you're about it. You'll be looking for work after Saturday night."

Romance of Alfalfa

One of the Romances of Agriculture Is the Story of Alfalfa

The story of alfalfa is one of the romances of agriculture. Five hundred years before Christ the plant was recognized in Persia, but it was not until a little over half a century ago that it first became generally known in North America.

In the interval between these periods the history of alfalfa is interwoven with the rise and fall of Empires and the movements of armed hosts. Alfalfa furnished fodder for the war horses of the Persians when Greece was invaded by the latter. Carried to Northern Africa, possibly by one of the followers of the Queen of Sheba, it was later taken to Italy and still later the Moors left it in Spain as the one really beneficial legacy of the Arab conquest. When the Spaniards themselves became conquerors, in turn they took the plant with them to Mexico in North America and Chile in South America, and from Mexico it has spread, via California, all over the western and middle western States, and from Chile it has crossed the Andes to feed the herds of Argentina.

To the Arabs we owe the origin of the name by which the plant is best known. To them it was alfalfa, "the best fodder." To Italy we owe the plant's other name, lucerne.

While the Spaniards are chiefly responsible for the introduction of alfalfa into the warmer States of the neighboring Union, the growing of the crop in Canada and the northern States appears to have been made possible by the introduction of seed from Germany. Alfalfa was first taken to Germany by the Spaniards, and in time it became hardened by its environment. From Germany Wendelin Grimm in 1857 brought a 20-pound package of this hardy seed to America, and from that 20-pound packet most of the alfalfa grown in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana originated. About the same time another German brought to the Niagara district other hardy seed, and from this has sprung the Ontario variegated of today, a variety which has given as satisfactory results in Ontario as Grimm has given in Minnesota.

But what a story! From Persia to Greece, from northern Africa to Spain, from Spain to Germany on one side and Mexico on the other, and then from Germany to Ontario and Minnesota.

Round Headed Men Are the Best

Make the Nearest Perfect Husband Declares Dr. Katherine Blackford

What? Look at your young man's business rating? Nonsense! Look at his head. Spend your time looking up his habits? More nonsense! Look at his nose. Worry about his chin, if you like, but never about his bank account, because if he has the right sort of chin the bank account will just naturally come, and if his nose is the right shape so is his family tree, and if he is a roundhead—well, if he is a roundhead, grab and wed him on the spot.

This advice to young women with a longing for matrimony is given by Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford of New York city, and she ought to know, because she has been going about with a tape measure and a notebook for years, measuring ears and noses and heads, and then checking up characters, Bradstreet reports and prison statistics.

She has got things to such a fine point that she can well look at a man and tell exactly what he will do in any given circumstances. And she has a tip for the Hand Holders Society that ought to be worth fortunes. The horny-handed man isn't what poetry says he is. He may be noble and a pioneer and all that, but his heart is likely to be harder than the callous on his palm, and he can't be made to loosen up except with dynamite or a threat of jail.

Doctor Blackford, says the man with a soft hand is also likely to have a soft heart, and any girl knows what she can do to a soft heart. The only drawback is that the soft-hearted man is likely to be mushy and wants to spend his time in kissing when he should be hustling for the wherewithal to pay the landlord. Doctor Blackford says science has shown that the space in front of the ears is occupied by the brains that control the soul, the intellect and the esthetic things of life, while the space behind the ears is filled with animal instinct.

Working on this theory, she explains that the perfect man is the one with ears in the middle—and that generally means a round head. The flat head means he probably will develop into a deacon and a leading citizen, but have a leaning toward cantankerousness, while if his head is long on top he is going to thirst for monkey dinners and the privilege of sitting next to the smart set. And the man with the high head—that is, one whose dome slopes up from the eyebrows like a coconut—that's the man who writes "The snow that shows in the spring, let us sing," and maybe tries to interpret Greek emotions by means of Greek dances. He's ornamental, true, but instead of doing the feeding, he has to be fed.

Native—No doubt in case of war we shall throw in our lot with Britain and France, and the alliance will be offensive.

Women of Russia to Celebrate Vodka Uksa

Anniversary of Prohibition Edict in Russia Set Aside as Day of Thanksgiving

Women, always the greatest sufferers as the result of the legalized liquor traffic, are showing, in Russia at least, that a prohibition edict deserves recognition by a day of public thanksgiving. A full statement of the case is given in the following article in the Woman's Journal:

"Another red-letter day has been added to the Russian women's calendar. It is July 29, the anniversary of the day when Czar Nicholas issued his ukase forbidding the sale of vodka.

No business will be done on this day, and processions of women will go to the churches to give thanks for the greatest blessing they have received for centuries.

The prohibition law has quite altered life for the working class women in Russia. Money formerly spent on drink is now spent upon clothing and schooling for the children, on newspapers and on war loan investments.

The Russian workman no longer counts Monday as a holiday; he cannot get drunk on Sunday. The gutters of Moscow, Petrograd and other large cities are no longer encumbered on saints' days and Sundays with forms of dead drunk working-men.

Crime has decreased; children look better because they get better food. Co-operative unions are increasing by leaps and bounds; there is a perfect rush for all kinds of popular reading matter; and family life is much improved. Women are no longer beaten by drunken husbands.

The provincial council of the province of Moscow lately sent out questionnaires to the heads of villages in that province asking what the peasants really thought about the drink prohibition ukase. The answers came, showing that while all women praised the ukase, a small minority of the men condemned it."

The Climax of Impudence

The Accursed System Which Is Destined to Perish by the Sword

The German government has made what it calls an offer of peace, and I suppose you have read the document. It is really, I think, the most impudent document which ever came from the pen of mortal man. There is a human nature of which we do understand, and there is German nature which we are beginning to understand. Napoleon said at one time that he was not like other men—that he was not to be bound by the moral scruples which attach to the rest of us. In that respect the Germans are all Napoleons. (Laughter.) They are all supermen who can do anything with a good conscience, but who can be very indignant when anything is done to them in return. (Hear, hear.) You know the document. It began by asserting that they were injured innocents, fighting a war of self-defence against a world in aggression against them. Our memories are not so very short as all that. We know that in those fateful days—which those who had taken a part in them, however, small, would never forget—at the end of July 1914, when peace or war with all its horrors was in the balance, the German emperor had but to whisper the word "peace" and there would have been peace throughout the world. Everyone knows that even at the last moment Austria, whose stupid diplomacy has been a proverb among the nations for generations, was stepping back from the abyss, affrighted, and Germany plunged her in. She chose war. The German emperor and the military caste, which either followed or drove him, drew the sword, and it is now our prayer and our belief that the accursed system for which it stands will perish by the sword. (Cheers)—Bonar Law.

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Native—No doubt in case of war we shall throw in our lot with Britain and France, and the alliance will be offensive.

Hyphenite—It will be to me.

Following the musical program Mrs. J. T. Brown read an article on "Personal Devils." Seventeen were present.

Count Ferdinand Zeppelin

World Will Ultimately Profit From Invention of the Dirigible Balloon

The name of the late Count Zeppelin is as certain to be perpetuated in every cultured language in the world as is the name of Sir Herbert Maxim, and for a strictly analogous reason: the former was the first experimenter to produce a practical dirigible balloon, as the latter was the first to produce a practical workable machine gun. Alike from the viewpoint of the scientist and from that of the man in the street, it matters little what motive prompted the inventor in either case, any more than in that of Morse who invented the telegraph or Bell who invented the telephone. All four instruments have added indefinitely to military efficiency, but during the coming century of peace they will be improved, if not perfected, for pacific rather than belligerent purposes.

The merit of Count Zeppelin as an inventor is that he spent his own private fortune in conducting experiments so costly that few men can afford to imitate him. The world will ultimately profit by what he has taught it, despite the murderous use of his creation in the present war.

Compared with the submarine, its destructiveness becomes a bagatelle, while there can be no question of its future availability for rapid transit on peaceful voyages. At no distant date, by taking advantage of weather conditions, Zeppelins, probably under some other name for a time, will be found ferrying passengers across the English Channel in numbers that will make them business rivals of passenger steamers, or even of Channel tunnel railroads. It is not a wild flight of fancy to even foresee a time when dirigible balloons will cross the North Atlantic.—Toronto Globe.

German-American Papers

Mischievous Results of Their German Propaganda During Past Thirty Months

The blame for this unfortunate situation rests primarily upon the German-language press of the United States. Its responsibility is the greater because the motive was mainly commercial.

When the war began, the German-language newspapers in the United States were rapidly dying. For years they had been steadily losing circulation, revenue and prestige, and the end was in sight. They seized upon the way as their opportunity to rehabilitate themselves financially.

This could be done only by an organized appeal to the passion and racial solidarity of Americans of German birth.

The efforts of the German-language press were adroitly supplemented by efforts—and the money—of the official German propaganda. All American newspapers which were not pro-German were assailed as the fountainhead of lies. Germans were warned not to read them, as these newspapers were in the pay of the British government. Likewise, eminent American whose sympathies were with the allies were denounced as paid emissaries of Great Britain. They, too, had been bought with British gold.

This campaign went on day after day, week after week, month after month. In every controversy between the United States and Germany the full influence of the German-language press was thrown on the side of Germany and against the United States. The neutrality of the administration was attacked at every point and at every angle. The German-language newspapers were apparently edited by one man and directed by one mind. Whatever the issue, they all said the same thing. Every new scheme for bedeviling the United States and inciting sedition for the benefit of German autocracy received their strident approval and support.

In time the German government came to believe that the opinion which it was promoting and playing for in the United States was the opinion of the American people. Even in the re-election of President Wilson did not wholly disillusion it, as the submarine decree subsequently proved.

Whether or not we have actual war with Germany, the lesson of the last thirty months is the most vital lesson that the American people have had to learn since the destruction of slavery and secession. This nation cannot exist half American and half alien. It must be "one people," and if we shirk longer the task of making it one people we are inviting the destruction of the republic.—From the New York World.

A Grateful Man

"I say," the visitor told the police sergeant, "my neighbor had all his chickens stolen last night."

"How many?"

"Oh, I don't know."

"You want to make a report of these chickens being stolen?"

"No, I'll let him do that."

"Well (impatiently), what do you want?"

"Why, I just want to ask you if the police catch that chicken thief to give him my thanks!"—Boston Globe.

Willis—"What kind of a school is your son attending?"

Gillis—"Very fashionable—one of these institutions where you develop the mind without using it."—Life.

New Policewomen Of Great Britain

Miss Dawson, the Commandant, Tells of Their Onerous Duties in the War

"I think we have won a permanent place for the woman policeman in England," said Miss A. Damer Dawson, commandant of the women's police service, in response to an inquiry as to the status of the organization. "We have at least proved our usefulness, although we have not accomplished as much as we would have done if we had been given a better chance and a wider opportunity. But we must not complain. We are young as an organization. We are growing steadily in power and influence. That is something."

The women's police service was founded at the beginning of the war for the purpose of training a body of women who might be used as "substitute police" more especially as protective and preventive agents among women and children.

"At that time," remarked Miss Dawson, "there seemed almost no opening for a practical demonstration of what women police could do, as there were still many policemen on duty."

"In less than three years the change has been rapid. Eight or nine cities have placed trained police-women as regular parts of their forces. The sphere and scope of their activities has steadily increased. Perhaps the biggest opening for their activity, in view of the present national emergency, has been found in the munition factories. Here many hundreds are required."

"The policewoman in the munition factories is part detective, part chaperone, part welfare worker, part constable or watchman. In the main, however, her work concerns the young woman workers and is covered by the expression 'preventive and protective.'

The course of training which would-be police-women undergo under Miss Dawson's supervision is rigorous. There is attendance at police courts to learn the methods of procedure and instruction on special duties and on various aspects of the law relating to women and children. There is a first aid course, with stretcher and fire drill, and there is also a "laboratory" course of practical patrol work on the London streets to teach the recruit how to handle the everyday tasks with tact, firmness and helpfulness.

"The policewoman's work in the factories means an interesting and busy life," said Miss Dawson. "They are responsible for the keeping of the gates, examining workers' passes, the stopping and escorting of strangers and visitors. There are generally two gates to a big munition plant, one controlled by policemen, the other by the women police. Male workers and visitors usually enter by the gate guarded by male police, while women and girls use the other.

"In some factories the women police do most of the work of patrolling the factory area.

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Squire's Sweetheart

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KATHARINE TYNAN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

Mrs. Bartlett had always been a silent person in his experience of her. Now she talked as though under the influence of excitement.

"Go round the world while you can, sir," she said. "You'll never have second honeymoon."

The Squire laughed, amused by Mrs. Bartlett's interest in his affairs. With the prospect of getting Dolly away he had resolved to put Cooper out of his mind. The man did not belong to Silverdale and it was well-known that his brother-in-law was heartily tired of his presence. He would have taken his shadow off the place before he and Dolly came back. And if not—he lifted his head proudly—he would be able to protect his own.

"You will go with Miss Egerton to London, please, Mrs. Bartlett," he said, "and you will take great care of her for me, for she is my precious."

"Most young ladies would think me a square-shouldered sort of maid," said Mrs. Bartlett, who reverted at times to her Irish speech. "Not Miss Egerton. She didn't look at me like as if I was a toad or an earwig. I watched her face that day, and there was nothing but kindness in it. I'll go, sir, and I'll guard her with my life. With the blessing of God I'll keep her safe for you."

The Squire put down what seemed the over-emphasis of her speech to Irish picturesqueness. Of course, she could know nothing.

"You will be making me your debtor," he said gently; and was embarrassed by the fervor of the answer. "Sure wouldn't I lay down my life to please you, sir?"

The next day, Dolly Egerton, accompanied by Mrs. Bartlett, heavily veiled, went up to London, taking the sunshine out of Silverdale for her lover.

CHAPTER XIV

The Continental Express

It was now September, and the leaves had begun to turn yellow and drop from the boughs in Kensington Gardens, where Dolly and Mrs. Bartlett liked to walk, unless the Squire was in town, when he was Dolly's companion.

The wedding was fixed for the first week in October. Dolly was getting her trousseau. Lady Leyes, a tall,

beautiful young widow, had come to the studios, and had taken a violent fancy to this new soft radiant Dolly; and Lionel Egerton, to his wife's obvious annoyance, had discovered that Dolly needed an outfit for her marriage, and had fished up a twenty-pound note and put it into Dolly's hand, closing her fingers tightly upon it.

It was wonderful how far the twenty pounds went in Lady Leyes' experienced hands. She saw to it that Dolly had a modest but pretty trousseau, excellent of its kind, which could be supplemented in Paris, where the bride would have plenty of money to play with, and the Squire should have reached his seventh heaven in paying his wife's bills.

The twenty pounds was certainly wonderfully elastic. Dolly was too beautifully in love to be very curious over the details of her trousseau, although she delighted in the pretty things, fingering them with a most rapturous and dreamy expression on her face. The wedding gown, of plain, thick, white silk, simply made, was Lady Leyes' gift to the bride, and the wedding breakfast was to be given at her house in Sloane Street.

As the time of the wedding drew near her ladyship, who was accustomed to having her own way in most things, was very anxious to carry Dolly off to Sloane Street. But Dolly preferred to stay, and the Squire guessed the reason and sympathized with it. At Alice Leyes' house Dolly would have been caught into a whirl. Lady Leyes was restless—must always be doing something—and had a inger in every social and philanthropic pie of fashionable London. Whereas Dolly, taking her happiness quietly, seemed to have a need for a passionate contemplation. She had developed a gift, she said to her lover, for sitting quietly, doing nothing in particular, only contemplating the wonderful thing God had given her. The queer expression was gone from her face. She was alert, light-stepping, like a flame of joy.

It was obvious that the two lovers stood on the plane of felicity. Mrs. Bartlett, going about very quietly, cooking in the absurd little kitchen of the studios instead of having cooked food sent in from Barkers' or Harrods' or the Stores, as the other studios did, washing up in the miniature scullery, used to grow heart-warm thinking upon their happiness. She loved the Squire like his dog, and as he complained, took a proposito exaggerated view of her indebtedness to him. She had accepted Dolly first for the Squire's sake, afterwards for her own. Dolly had always looked at her as though she found her pleasant to look upon, and had so unlocked the door of the poor disfigured, once pretty woman's heart.

Mrs. Bartlett, closely veiled, did wonders in the way of marketing. She was a born cook, and she had the French thrift in buying and recklessness when it was a question of the proper ingredient. She compounded wonderful things in marmites and casseroles for the delectation of the lovers, while she said to herself, with a half-naive humor, that they would not know a vol-ant from sawdust, all things being the same to their absorption in each other.

Dolly gave humorous accounts to the Squire of the marketing expeditions she went on with Mrs. Bartlett, who was Kate to her by this time. She would go into the smart Kensington shops, and not only select infinitesimal portions of this, that and the other thing, and insist on having them, but would attempt to beat down the prices and sometimes succeed.

"Glory to goodness, miss, you wouldn't be giving them what they ask!" was her incredulous remark on the first occasion she had gone marketing with Dolly, before she had taken over the entire responsibility. "Hand me over that, young man," she would say to an assistant in a big shop, "but the price will be on and six instead of two and six. I wasn't born yesterday." And very often she succeeded in getting the thing she wanted at a substantial reduction.

Dolly explained that these bar-gainings, although humorous, were somewhat embarrassing for her.

There came a morning when she positively refused to accompany Kate. The Squire was arriving in the afternoon and Kate was doing something special in the way of an evening meal, even while she complained that it was all wasted on Miss Dolly and Mr. Meyrick.

Unwillingly, at last she left Dolly sitting by the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens with a sketch book in her hand while she went in search of some of the things she needed. She dealt in one shop for one thing, at another for a second, and so on; and she made Dolly laugh by telling her that bacon at one shop was three-farthings a pound cheaper than at another, and just as good. Dolly was not sure sometimes that Kate did not

tell her such things to make her laugh. Dolly happy had a laughter that was worth capturing. The sober Squire found himself lying in wait for it since she had been his, and the old discontented, over-clouded Dolly changed to something joyous and young. Never now did he see in her face that strange air of listening which he remembered with a cold chill at his heart. Her eyes had no mists over them now. He said to himself happily that his love had escaped that evil influence over her life. The power of the wicked had been broken. She had come out of the shadows that lay thickly about her in the early days when he knew her first.

(To Be Continued.)

Neglecting the Bible

Quite apart from its moral and religious hearings, the neglect of the Bible involves a cultural handicap worth noting. It involves a cramping of the popular vocabulary, as no other literary masterpiece is such a well of English pure and undefiled. It involves a dulling of literary perceptions, as literature abounds in Biblical allusions which every reader of the Bible instantly understands, but which only readers of the Bible ever can. Finally, it involves a failure to respond to many a good joke, an astonishing percentage of the best quips are nothing more or less than Biblical allusions.—Chicago Tribune.

"Ma, I can tell you all about the calories in our food!"

"No, you can't Mary Jane. There ain't none. The man I deal with keeps everything in his store covered up."

"How are you getting on with the speech you were going to deliver?"

"Fine," replied Senator Sorgum. "I've found so many things I can leave out without spoiling the sense that maybe I won't deliver it at all."

"Does your husband play cards for money?"

"Yes, but he's just as big a failure in that as he is in business."

Electric Plants for the Farm

Small Equipments Save Much Labor
on the Farm and in the Farm Home

One of the recognized necessities in connection with our increased agricultural production is better and more attractive conditions on the farm, and among the many suggestions the use of electricity should be considered. Electric power is a great convenience in the farm home, and saves much time to the farm help. The farm or country home situated within the area of electric system of transmission or distribution is fortunate, but the vast majority must look to the small isolated plant.

This alternative, however, is now much more promising than a few years ago. Many factories manufacture this type of equipment, the operation of the plants has been simplified and cost has been much reduced.

These small plants may be advantageously used for many domestic purposes in addition to lighting, such as ironing, washing, toasting, pumping water, etc.; and also for the very important use of charging storage batteries.

There are a number of these small plants now on the Canadian market, ranging in size from 175 watts, and costing \$300 upward. Six different types were described in a recent electrical magazine, some using storage batteries in conjunction, and generally using a gasoline engine as a prime mover. They are usually operated at very low voltage. These small plants are perfectly safe, so far as the handling of the electric energy is concerned.—L.G.D.

Matter of Fact

He—If I stole a kiss, would you scream for your parents?

She—No, not unless you wanted to kiss the whole family.

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Important Announcement for Dairymen!

ON MONDAY, JULY 2ND, The New Carlyle Dairy Branch, of Didsbury, opened its doors to receive any quantity of Sweet Milk, Sweet or Sour Cream, whichever is the most convenient and profitable for you to deliver.

This plant will be operated on a well planned SYSTEM every working day the year round.

We cordially invite you to patronize us. If you will you will profit by receiving in return. CITY MARKET right at home, where you will have no risk of shipping to run; no milk tickets to buy; no train to meet; your cheques with the same promptness; your cans washed to take home with you. Another advantage--you can discuss matters of business at any time with the man you are dealing with.

Our sympathies and co-operation have always been with the Farmer.

Our methods of getting business have always been fair and square. You can feel confident that our prices will always be right.

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P. O. Box 369
A. R. KENDRICK,
Manager.

U. F. A. PICNIC
TO BE HELD ON
Tuesday, July 24, 1917

Everybody try to be on Didsbury fair grounds at about 10 o'clock a.m., July 24. Everybody is requested to bring a lunch basket. There will be a fine programme of sports, including children's running races for both girls and boys between the ages of 6 and 15 years, football, fat men's race, three legged race, hop, step and jump, tug of war, etc. There will be heaps of fun for little money--so come all and everyone remember that on this day it is for everybody to fulfil the heading name, "UNITED," and that calls on everyone of us.

P. P. DICK,
President U. F. A. No. 12.
C. F. RENNEY,
Secretary.



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THIS MODEL is a great family car because it is so easy to handle. All electric controls are on the steering column--within natural reach. The wheel is large and easy to steer with. The shifting lever and emergency brake can be reached without changing your driving position.

So it is just as easy for your wife or daughter to drive this Overland Eighty-Five Four as it is for you. And as you know, that cannot be said of all cars.

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Overland Model Eighty-Five Four
35 horsepower
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Auto-Lite starting and lighting system

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Light Four Touring, \$975
Light Four Roadster, \$950
All prices f. o. b. point of shipment
Subject to change without notice

WALTER LESLIE
Local Agent, DIDSBURY, ALTA

Rosebud Items

Everything out here is O. K.--grain looking good, timothy headed out; but we would have no objections to a good rain.

The Annie Shantz family entertained friends from Alsask, Sask., the past week.

This vicinity was well represented at the Mennonite camp meeting at Carstairs last Sunday. Rev. Henderson is an excellent speaker.

The farmers are busy working on the roads and they are not getting fixed up before they need it.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, of Didsbury, were entertained at the Abe Meek home and enjoyed one of Mrs. Meek's good dinners last Sunday.

Mr. Luft has started getting ready to hay by purchasing a new mower and rake.

Peter Fox's daughter was up from Calgary recently visiting home folks.

Gore Happenings

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and Mr. and Mrs. Emerson motored to Calgary fair and Banff.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nelson and Mr. Pyles motored down to the Calgary fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook and family motored to Red Deer.

Mrs. Oldham, sr., and Mr. and Mrs. R. Oldham and family attended the Adventist camp meeting at Lacombe.

Mr. and Mrs. Reist and family spent several days in Carstairs attending the Holiness camp meeting.

Miss Pearl Reist is at home for her holidays.

On Thursday afternoon, July 12th, the Mountain View branch of the Women's Institute held their annual picnic at the Gore school. The profits from the booth in aid of the Red Cross fund were \$13.15. During the afternoon the Gore and Neapolis baseball teams had a game, the Gore coming out victorious.

A barn dance was held at the home of Mr. Loveland on Friday evening in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

John Otterson Dokken, of Eagle Hill, died in Calgary, July 10th. The funeral took place last Friday from Olds.

Melvin School Report

Following are the results of the promotion examinations for Melvin Rural School:

From Grade II junior to senior--Florence Thompson, Roy Worthington. From Grade III to Grade IV--Edith Bricker, Eveleth White.

From Grade IV to Grade V--Fern Cox, Ross Young, Laura Harvey, Ray Cox, Fritz Krueger. Violet Harvey (on probation).

From Grade V to Grade VI--Majory White, Willie Carlson, Laura Krueger. Edith Thompson (on probation).

From Grade VI to Grade VII--Hazel Bricker (on probation).

From Grade VII to Grade VIII--Ethel Thompson.

Ivy K. Simpson, Teacher.

July Rod and Gun.

The July issue of Rod and Gun in Canada is a good number to tuck into the grip of the sportsman or tourist on vacation bent. A glance at the list of contents shows the following titles: "With the Maskinonge and the Shark," by Bonnycastle Dale; "Tu-hoo," by Wm. McMillan; "Trout Fishing in Northern Ontario," by C. W. Young; "The Beloved Vagabond," by Edward M. Towler; "The List Trip Ashore," by F. V. Williams, etc. W. J. Taylor, Ltd., Woodstock, Ont., are the publishers of this representative Canadian sportsman's magazine.

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Old machines taken in trade for new ones.

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Excursions to Alberta

Schools of Agriculture

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has just completed arrangements with the various railway companies for the annual excursions to the Schools of Agriculture at Claresholm, Olds and Vermillion, and also to the Demonstration Farm at Athabasca, where an interesting and instructive programme will be presented by the various staffs, and an address will be given at each point by the Honorable Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture.

The dates of the excursions are as follows:

CLARESHOLM July 31st

OLDS August 1st

VERMILION August 2nd

ATHABASCA August 3rd

Special trains on the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railways have been arranged for at greatly reduced rates, particulars of which may be found on posters.

A splendid opportunity will be given for visitors to examine the CROPS and EXPERIMENTAL PLOTS on the various farms and also for inspecting the LIVE STOCK and FARM BUILDINGS at each place. Demonstrations in Household Science, including Canning, Cooking, Sewing, Laundering and Home Nursing will be given for the benefit of the visiting ladies.

EVERYBODY WELCOME. Free lunch will be served. For further particulars address

Red Cross Notes

The following articles were shipped on Monday to Calgary by the local branch of the Red Cross Society: 32 pyjama suits, 288 triangular bandages, 42 pillow cases, 20 surgical stockings, 3 nurse's aprons, 41 slings, 2 day shirts, 2 pairs of socks, 18 bags.

Carstairs district Red Cross day recently held netted the Soldiers' Aid Society \$1142.27.

Tell us the news--we'll print it

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A supply of Blank Forms for making STATUTORY DECLARATION for loss of, or damage to, growing crops by Hail may be found in the hands of the following named persons.

Your Statutory Declaration must be made within THREE DAYS from the date of the damage by Hail to the crop on one of the forms provided by the Board.

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OF ALBERTA.**

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J. H. Cameron, Mayton, Alta.

David McLean, Olds, Alta.

Samuel Boffey, Bowden, Alta.

Geo. Peattie, Olds, Alta.

J. W. Johnston, Olds, Alta.

A. Brusso, Didsbury, Alta.

J. E. Liesemer, Didsbury, Alta.

Hugh McLean, Didsbury, Alta.

Notice to Austin Tobias Schantz.

Take notice that an action has been commenced against you in the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgar, No. 12303, by Oscar F. Carlson and Carl G. Carlson, Executors of the Will of the late August Andrew Olson, to foreclose a Mortgage made by you to John Leusler, of Didsbury, Alberta, and transferred to the above named executors; said Mortgage covering the N. W. Quarter of Section Thirty 30 in Township Thirty (30) in Range Two (2) West of the 5th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, and securing the sum of \$1,200.00. And take further notice that the plaintiff's claim under the said mortgage the sum of \$1,542.35, together with interest thereon, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from the 23rd day of February, 1917. And take further notice that unless you file a Demand of Notice or a Statement of Defence by the 15th day of August, A. D. 1917, that the plaintiff may apply for such further order in this action as to the Court may seem meet.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 27th day of June, A. D. 1917.

LAURENCE J. CLARKE, Clerk of the Court.

EARL E. FREEMAN, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Approved
(Signed) L. F. CLARRY,
M. C.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSO, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties--Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties--Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties--Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B. -- Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

1141.

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